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INSCOM *Journal*

August 1982



USARI
"Tough Duty"
in

BAVARIA

Viewpoint

Congratulations to Field Station Berlin on winning the 1981 Travis Trophy! All INSCOMers take pride and extend their best to Berlin for a job well done.

Field Station Berlin's achievement is a tribute to the Army and to the Army Intelligence and Security Command. Our people, military and civilian, are highly motivated, well trained and professional in their individual jobs and occupational specialties. All our INSCOM experts, along with their fellow soldiers, serve to ensure that the Total Army is ready and prepared to achieve its mission.

The mission, according to the *Total Army Goals*, is to deter any attack upon the U.S. national interests and, if deterrence fails, to engage and defeat any enemy in any environment. One of the primary elements essential to achieving this mission is "Readiness." This element, as stipulated in the *Total Army Goals*, involves a Total Army prepared for the "three days of war": to deter the day before the war, to fight and win on the day of the war and to terminate conflict in such a manner that on the day after the war, the United States and its allies have an acceptable level of security.

To ensure this superiority and readiness, it is important that we, the men and women of INSCOM, always strive to reach and hold the highest standards. Winning the Travis Trophy for the second year in a row says we are doing that—keep up the good work!

INSCOM *Journal*

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Where can an INSCOMer learn the Russian language, ski Bavaria's majestic Alps and see Europe? Of course, at the U.S. Army Russian Institute! Get an idea of what USARI is all about from the people who live and work there.

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On our cover: A photo of the Loisach River located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany.

The *Journal* thanks Mrs. Mary M. Day and Mr. Ron Crabtree of INSCOM's Admin/Audiovisual Graphics, for their artistic assistance during Mrs. Merren Frichtl's temporary absence.

Lt. Gen. L. D. Faurer, director of NSA, congratulates Col. L. D. Kirk, FS Berlin's commander, on winning the Travis Trophy. Maj. Gen. A. N. Stubblebine, INSCOM's commander, smiles approvingly.



NSA photo

Second year in a row for INSCOM:

FS Berlin

With the May 5, 1982 presentation of the Travis Trophy to Col. Lewis D. Kirk, Field Station Berlin's commander, who accepted the award for his unit from Lt. Gen. Lincoln D. Faurer, director, NSA, INSCOMers worldwide showed their pride and jubilantly acknowledged Field Station Berlin's great victory. This achievement makes it the second year in a row that an INSCOM unit won this prestigious award.

INSCOM Headquarters

On May 6, members of the U.S. Army Intelligence and

Security Command at Arlington Hall Station welcomed Kirk and Lt. Col. Lawrence Remick, FS Berlin's S3, by holding a Travis Trophy cake-cutting ceremony on the lawn in front of the Headquarters Building. Prior to the cutting of the cake, Col. James W. Shufelt, INSCOM's chief of staff, explained how pleased and proud INSCOMers were about Field Station Berlin's achievement. He stated that FS Berlin was one of two units winning the Travis Trophy twice.

Kirk followed and commented that he was totally

humbled by the experiences of the last couple of days. He regretted that the remainder of the troops couldn't be at the ceremony. However, Kirk thanked Remick and the Field Station servicemembers for making this victory possible.

Field Station Berlin

It can be stated emphatically that May 5, 1982 was indeed a "Red-Letter" day for the members of Field Station Berlin. It was on that day that a solid year of hard work and desire was rewarded, in the form of the Travis Trophy.



Members of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command participate in a cake-cutting ceremony held in honor of FS Berlin's Travis Trophy victory.

wins Travis Trophy

After the official announcement and presentation had been made at NSA, word spread quickly across the Atlantic and behind the Iron Curtain. Emotions seemed to run the gamut from euphoria to quiet pride and satisfaction in a job well done. Some of the "old hands" on site claimed to have known all along that FS Berlin was a sure winner, but in all honesty, even they admitted that good-timing, hard work and a little luck all played an important role.

Field Station Berlin's commander, after returning to Berlin rewarded the unit with



Lt. Jackson, Sgt. Underwood and Specialist Blakely show their pride in winning the Travis Trophy. They symbolize FS Berlin's hard working and dedicated personnel.

While the Travis Trophy gleamed in the sun, the proud and jubilant Col. Kirk, assisted by Lt. Col. Remick cut the cake at INSCOM's Travis Trophy ceremony.



By Sp4 Harold E. Shackelford

a training holiday on Friday the 14th of May and again their luck was holding as the day proved to be one of the most beautiful of the year. Small celebrations cropped up in unit day rooms, private quarters and even on the golf course.

Kirk presented the trophy to all the men and women within the command in a series of commander's calls held on May 18 and 19. During his presentation the commander congratulated everyone on their outstanding effort and commented

that with the same amount of hard work and dedication the Travis Trophy could be theirs again next year.

He further explained the significance of winning the Travis Trophy and the respect and admiration that their unit had earned through its outstanding performance. Kirk also related the events that took place during the Travis Trophy Ceremony, to include the excitement displayed by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, INSCOM's commander, on Field Station Berlin winning the trophy for INSCOM for the second year in a row.

The warm and gracious congratulations received by Field Station Berlin from the various other units within INSCOM were greatly appreciated and served to reinforce the feeling that there is a certain singularity of purpose and professional pride common throughout INSCOM. That makes Field Station Berlin a special member of a very special command.



NSA Photo

Maj. Gen. Stubblebine and Col. Kirk proudly hold the Travis Trophy.

With music in the air:

A Queen is welcomed

by Phoebe Russo

The things we do in Washington are varied and fascinating. Just a few miles from Arlington Hall Station is the White House in the nation's capital. Armed with a complimentary pass, I set out for the White House. With bright blue skies and crisp spring air, the day was perfect to welcome the Queen of the Netherlands and her husband to "our" city.

Queen Beatrix and her husband, Prince Claus, were here on a head of state visit to commemorate the 200th anniversary of diplomatic relations with the United States.

While the welcoming crowd stood on the White House lawn savoring the excitement, President Reagan escorted the Queen to the podium. Following their remarks, the 3rd U.S. Infantry and the U.S. Army Herald Trumpets participated in the full honor ceremony. The Marine Corps Band played a soul-stirring rendition of the national anthems of both countries.

The Queen addressed President Reagan by saying that "...the Netherlands and the United States join hands in freedom for the world and human dignity for all mankind."

Following the ceremony at the White House, the Queen and her motorcade journeyed to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Netherlands Carillon, both in Virginia. The carillon was presented as a gift to the people of the United States by the people of the Netherlands in 1960. The carillon was their expression of gratitude for the aid provided to their country by the United States during and after World War II.

Later, with the busy day complete, the Queen at a state dinner that night, said to President Reagan, "Whatever our differences, there is infinitely more that binds our people together."

That spring day became a page in history. I think back to the day of the Queen's arrival in our country, and I meditate.

There I stood, with the warm sun on my shoulders and the beauty of springtime all around me, watching and listening as two world leaders addressed one another, and I was proud. Proud of what our country stands for. The type of pride that defies description.



One of the most popular sites in Washington, D.C. is the White House.

A popular tourist site is the Netherlands Carillon in Arlington, Va. These are just some of the bells that make up the carillon.



The bells toll:

Music for everyone

by Phoebe Russo

With its medley of notes, the carillon is heard in the land.

The carillon is a group of bells, all sizes, with a total chromatic range (tuned in intervals of half steps) of at least two octaves. In its early history, the first carillons contained four bells. As time passed, more were added until they had 23 or more. Even though some carillons contain as many as 75, the most desirable musical range, according to some sources, is approximately 48 bells. To produce specific overtones, which all bells must do in a carillon, each must be

tuned to a perfect pitch to produce, when struck, a clear tone and a resonant sound.

The carillon has a keyboard of wooden levers and pedals connected by wires and cranks to bell clappers. The bells are hung in a fixed position so there is no movement; it's the clapper that moves. The player of the carillon, known as a carillonneur, strikes the keyboard with the clenched hand and presses down on a pedal board with the feet to produce the bass notes. The intensity of the tone is governed by the pressure of the touch. Some

bells are sounded by hammers controlled from a keyboard.

Long before the carillon came into being the concept of the individual bell was developed. Primitive small hollow objects would emit sounds when they touched one another when shaken or put into motion. The first shapes were round and curved, long and thin. A small pebble or rock attached to the inside made a sound—the bell was created, even though its form was crude.

Down through the years, different metals were used to cast

the bells. Those cast in bronze had a clearer, more distinct tonal quality than those cast in other metals. Bronze is still used today.

During the 13th century, the shape of the bell changed again and became the shape that we know today. Structural changes were made. The lip of the bell, so often broken because of its contact with the clapper, was reinforced. The reinforcement created a bulge which is now known as the "sound bow," the point where the clapper hits the bell. The thickness of the metal and the diameter of the bell determine the difference in tones when the bell is struck.

The carillon had its beginning in Flanders (Belgium) prior to the 15th century. During that century more bells were added, and each one produced its own harmonic sound.

The 17th century was the golden age of the carillon in Europe. It was during this time that perfectly tuned carillon bells were produced and installed in cathedrals, university chapels and civic locations in many European countries. On many occasions the bells were alive with music, the tingling sounds of the high pitched tones mingled with the low bass sounds of the "bourdon," the lowest tone bell.

In England, in 1922, the first tuned modern carillons were made for the Portuguese Church in Gloucester, Mass., and the Metropolitan Church in Toronto, Canada.

One of the world's oldest carillons, dating from 1553, is in Amsterdam and has 24 bells. At Riverside Church in New York City, the carillon contains 74 bells, and has the largest and heaviest tuned bell in the world, the 20-ton bourdon. Among the notable

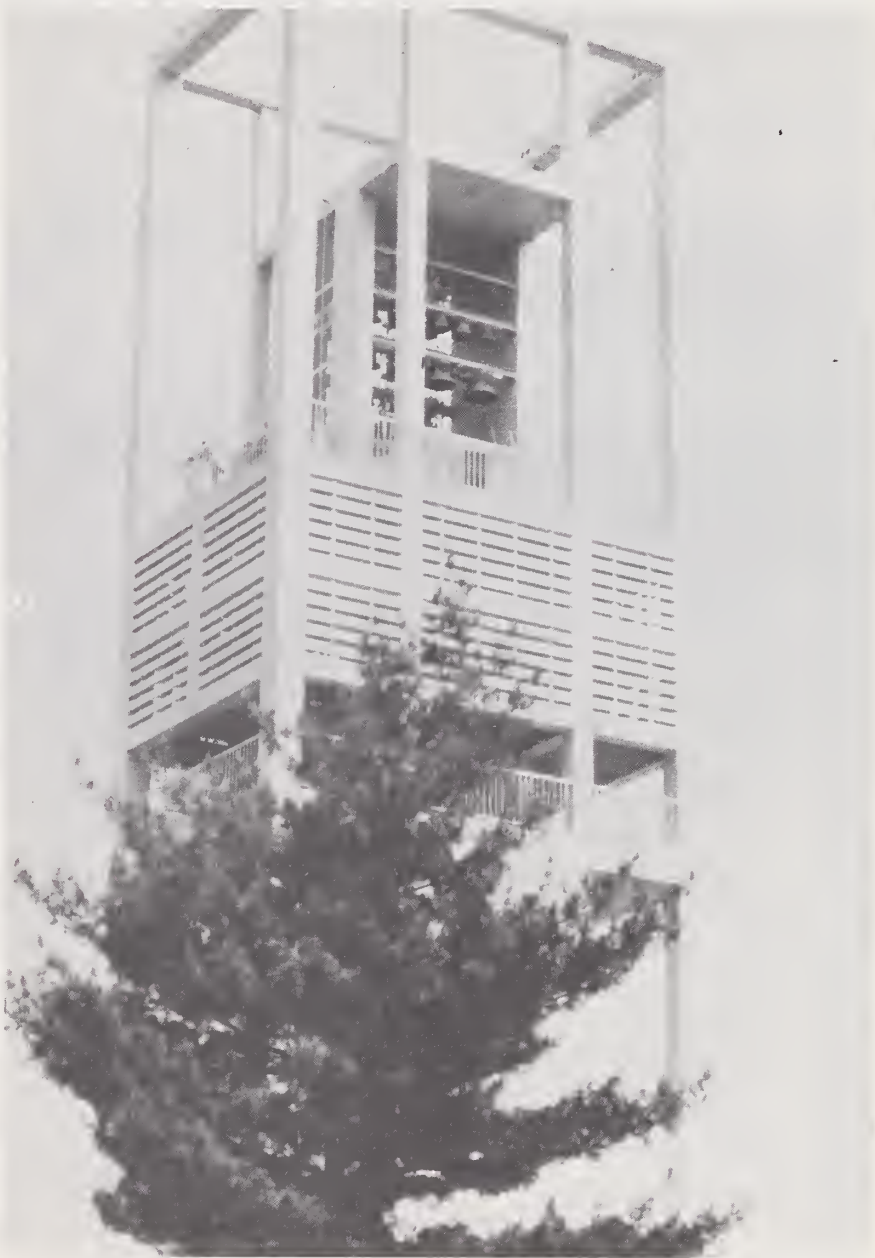
carillons in the Washington, D.C. area are those at the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception with 56 bells and the Netherlands Carillon with 49 bells.

The Netherlands Carillon in Arlington has a tower that is 127 feet high. The bells range in size from 37.5 to 12,654 pounds. Each bell is inscribed with an emblem and verse representing various groups and places in the Netherlands.

"Open Tower" recitals, which began at the carillon in

1963, are presented throughout the summer on weekends and some holidays. Among the guest carillonners are artists from West Germany, Canada, France and Australia.

So the next time you hear ringing bells think of it as a carillon. Visualize each bell in its immovable position waiting to be struck; listen to the clapper as it strikes the "sound bow"; hear the low, bass tones of the "bourdon"; if these you can do, a beautiful, musical experience can be yours.



The Netherlands Carillon, in Arlington, has a tower that is 127 feet high.

Photos by John and Phoebe Russo

The INSCOM Commander's Plaque:

SSgt. Eaton's alertness wins him the award

Field Station Okinawa's SSgt. Ronald Eaton was chosen recently as the 1981 recipient of the INSCOM Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement. Sgt. Thomas P. Wetzel, TUSLOG DET 4, was named as the first runner up.

Honorable mention went to both Sgt. Michael A. Dittmer of FS Berlin and Sgt. Andrew S. Morgan of FS Augsburg.

Eaton's overall success can be attributed to his alertness. While working at his position,

he noticed a situation that, if left unattended, could place the lives of several U.S. citizens in peril. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Eaton took immediate steps and reported the problem, which earned him the plaque.

April has been a good month for Eaton. In addition to winning the plaque, he also won the Field Station "NCO of the Year" award for 1981. Says Eaton, "This command has given me a lot of good schooling. I'm glad I could give something back that gives this station prestige within the intelligence community."

Eaton's previous assignments have taken him to Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va., Field Station Rothwesten in Germany and the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam. In the future, he hopes to go to the 10th Special Forces Group for advanced schooling. Why a tactical unit? Eaton says, "The military wants a versatile soldier. Someone who can handle both strategic and tactical environments."

Editor's Note: Sgt. Frank Hendricks, editor of the Torii Typhoon, contributed to this article.



By Sp5 Bobby L. Malins

SSgt. Ronald Eaton, winner of the Commander's Plaque, studies the world map.



KGB Col. Opsecovich as he appears during Hostile Intelligence Service Threat Briefing.

KGB Col. makes a visit

Recently, a colonel in the Soviet KGB presented a Multidisciplined Hostile Intelligence Service Threat Briefing to a large group of scientists and engineers at the U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Command (ARRADCOM). The KGB colonel was in reality a special agent/OPSEC analyst from the Picatinny Resident Office, 902nd Military Intelligence (MI) Group, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J.

Reminiscent of the 66th MI Group's Soviet Orientation Team in West Germany, the

KGB colonel was resplendent in his authentic olive green uniform, complete with a colonel's three-starred epaulets, KGB blue braid and hammer and sickle embossed hat and brass belt buckle. Col. OPSECovich, as he has been dubbed, expounded on the capabilities and recent achievements of the Soviet Intelligence Services (SIS). With dogmatic pragmatism, Col. OPSECovich described how Soviet HUMINT, SIGINT and IMINT collection assets gathered classified and sensitive information at ARRADCOM.

The Picatinny Resident Office introduced Col. OP-

SECovich to dramatize the Soviet threat and emphasize to ARRADCOM employees the need to practice OPSEC and enforce strict need-to-know requirements concerning all classified and sensitive information. With the colonel's help, ARRADCOM personnel are realizing that they probably will never come in contact with a KGB colonel, but, rather with a U.S. citizen who is working for SIS. Col. OPSECovich and the Picatinny Resident Office will continue to describe the Soviet threat to ARRADCOM personnel in Dover, N.J. As they say at ARRADCOM: Think OPSEC!



Reservists (left to right), SSgt. S. Walsky, Pvt. 2 M. Blanch, PFC M. Thompson and WO1 E. Moore, from the 342nd ASA Co. Ft. Meade, Md., update a radio.

By PFC Ty Murray

Reservists sharpen skills

Electronic technicians from the 342nd Army Reserve unit at Fort Meade, Md., learned how to repair radio monitoring equipment recently at Vint Hill Farms Station near Warrenton, Va., as part of their annual training. The six technicians spent the week of May 10-15 under the guidance of

Regular Army technicians from the U.S. Army Electronics Material Readiness Activity (USAEMRA) as part of that activity's Signal Intelligence Electronic Warfare Reserve Affiliation program.

The 342nd's Communications/Electronics Maintenance

Section learned how to repair their AN/TRR-33 radio monitoring sets and to apply existing modification work orders. The reservists brought the sets from Fort Meade in convoy fashion as part of their training.

"This annual training has been extremely beneficial to

our unit for two reasons," said WO1 Edward Moore, officer in charge of the Communications/Electronics Maintenance Section. "First, the soldiers are getting valuable hands-on training in their MOS (military occupational specialty), and with the support from USAEMRA, we have been able to achieve maintenance

goals that were previously difficult, if not impossible, to reach," he said.

The USAEMRA intends to continue this program in the future with interested reserve and National Guard units in need of specialized training. This training better prepares the reserve units for the mobilization assignments.

FS Augsburg's Soldier of Year:

Sgt. Roberts selected

SSgt. Pamela Pullium

Relief and astonishment were words best used to describe the feelings of Sgt. Floyd Q. Roberts, the 1981 Field Station Augsburg Soldier of the Year. Roberts, assigned to the First Operations Battalion, was selected from among eight entrants in the competition.

Roberts' comment on being selected was, "Praise the Lord. I think that I was most influenced by the Lord because I have always had trouble speaking in front of people, and I told my wife that it was the Lord that helped me when I went in front of the board." He gives his wife credit for her encouragement and constant support.

His diligence in preparing for the Soldier-of-the-Year Board paid off well. As a reward for being selected, Roberts re-

ceived a DA Certificate of Achievement, an engraved trophy, five days administrative leave and the honor of representing Field Station Augsburg at the annual INSCOM Soldier-of-the-Year competition.

The selecting board consisted of two command sergeants major and three sergeants major from the Field Station. The candidates were scored on appearance, bearing, knowledge of military subjects, verbal presentation and the individual's civilian and military self-improvement record. "Leadership" was the topic for the verbal presentation.

Roberts was commended for his excellent dissertation. He stated that he did not write his speech but "I spoke of my true feelings, what I believe in and what I practice every day. A sergeant told me once that 'a good leader will never follow a

bad example' and I believe that is true."

In his three and one-half years of Army life, Roberts has received several awards and recognitions. The Humanitarian Service Medal was awarded to him for his service on behalf of handicapped children while at Pensacola, Fla. He has received medals for his accomplishments on the Augsburg track team and has been certified in basic life support.

He is currently enrolled in a German language course at the University of Maryland extension in Augsburg. At Augsburg, he completed the 17th Field Artillery Brigade Leadership Course and received a Mid-level Management Certificate for his performance in the non-commissioned officer development program.

Roberts is a true credit to Field Station Augsburg. He is one of the very best—the Field Station Soldier of the Year.



USARI

Located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen
at the base of the *Zugspitz*

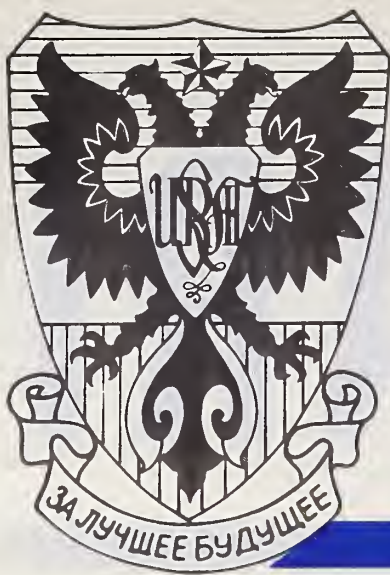


The Loisach River flows gently along the military housing complex at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The U.S. Army Russian Institute is located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany which is situated at the base of Bavaria's majestic Alps approximately 60 miles south of Munich, on a direct route to Innsbruck, Austria, and the Brenner Pass.

Prior to World War I, Garmisch and Partenkirchen (they did not incorporate until 1935) were relatively obscure little villages soaking up the sun at the base of the *Zugspitz*, Germany's highest mountain with its 10,000-foot summit. After World War I, Garmisch and Partenkirchen began to grow together as a sports center and gained international repute when they hosted the Winter Olympic Games in 1936.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen now boasts facilities that include 12 ski lifts, five mountain railways that climb the



USARI



Only a short distance away from these quaint homes lies the Zugspitz Mountain.



The U.S. Army Russian Institute is located at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany. Since its inception, many servicemembers have taken their Russian language training here.

surrounding peaks, two ice stadiums, ski jumps and a mile-long bobsled run. In addition, the lake at nearby Eibsee is bordered by bridle trails and in the summer its waters are the scene of sailing regattas, sail boating and other aquatic sports.

In 1945 Garmisch became an Armed Forces Recreation Center (AFRC) serving service personnel and their families stationed in Europe. AFRC facilities include hotels, nightclubs, restaurants, snack bars, sailing, boating, tennis, golf and, of course, the entire package of winter sports. □

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

From DET R to USARI

Detachment R, Intelligence Division, General Staff, United States Army, was activated May 22, 1947, by order of the Secretary of War. The Detachment was attached to the European Command Intelligence School in Oberammergau, Germany, with operational control retained by the Army Staff. The mission of Det R was specified in a Letter of Instruction to the first commander, Lt. Col. T.F. Hoffman: To provide language and area training for selected Regular Army officers in order to build up a reservoir of personnel specialized in all aspects of Russian pertinent to staff and military attache duties.

At the onset, it was decided that selected officers would receive four years of



These students take complete advantage of all that USARI has to offer. Here they study to learn all that they can about the Russian language, ideology, political structure and economics.



USARI

training to include one year of language and background training at Columbia University, followed by three years training in the "American Zone of Occupied Germany." It was anticipated that 10 officers per year would be accepted into the program. The first group of officers enrolled at Columbia University on Jan. 12, 1946, and reported to Det R in July 1947, upon completion of their graduate studies.

The initial faculty was composed of former Soviet citizens and other East European nationals with expertise on the USSR, who were then located in Displaced Persons Camps in Bavaria. They were



By Maj. L. W. Dransfield

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, situated in the Bavarian Alps, is the home of USARI.



Students and faculty members frequently gather to review and discuss relevant topics.

housed along with the staff and students in hotel accommodations in Garmisch and commuted to the Detachment facilities in Oberammergau. The initial military staff consisted of two officers and three NCOs with seven instructors on the faculty.

In late 1948, the program was altered so that the basic Russian language phase was accomplished at the Army Language School in Monterey, Calif., followed by one year at Columbia and two years rather than three years at Det R. This sequence of

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING



USARI students are constantly reminded, in both English and in Russian, where they are.

training with slight modifications to include a broader choice of universities was to stay in effect until 1978, when graduate school courses offered by the University of Southern California was incorporated in the Russian Institute curriculum and the separate year at a civilian university was eliminated.

Det R relocated to Regensburg, Germany, in December 1948, with staff and faculty and students (now numbering 25 officers) making the move as quarters became available. Det R remained in Regens-

burg for over six years until May 1955, when all activities and personnel were transferred back to Oberammergau and collocated with the U.S. Army School Europe facilities. Most personnel authorized government quarters were, however, billeted in Sheridan Kaserne, Garmisch, adequate for Det R needs and in May of that year the Detachment moved to Garmisch where it remains today—an adequate, well-maintained facility with adjacent housing sufficient for all assigned military per-

sonnel and their families.

In October 1967, the official unit designation was changed to U.S. Army Institute of Advanced Russian and East European Studies. This was partly in anticipation of a considerably expanded mission to add Czech and Polish to the curriculum. The latter never took place and on Oct. 1, 1978, with the transfer of the Institute to INSCOM the more manageable designation U.S. Army Russian Institute (USARI) became the official title of the Institute. □



USARI

A unique mission

“...the Institute’s overall purpose is to provide the students with an appreciation and understanding of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe....”

Perhaps the best word to fully describe the U.S. Army Russian Institute (USARI) is “unique.” Simply stated, the word “unique” applies equally to the mission, history, location, student population and graduates of USARI.

To gain an understanding of and appreciation for what goes on at the Institute it is best to start with an analysis of the MISSION of USARI:

- Provide a two-year program of graduate level studies primarily in the Russian language pertaining to the armed forces, political structure, ideology, economic system, history, literature and sociological characteristics of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries in support of the Department of the

Army Foreign Area Officer Program.

- Conduct courses of varying lengths in Soviet area studies and advanced Russian language for selected U.S. government personnel and NATO officials.

- Support the INSCOM in-country language training program by providing a package of Russian language refresher courses for designated personnel in Europe.

While the mission of USARI is multi-dimensional, it does contain a thread of continuity in that the Institute’s overall purpose is to provide the students with an appreciation and understanding of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe not otherwise obtainable in the West. □

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING



Colorful revolutionary posters are found in USARI's hallways and offices.

USARI today

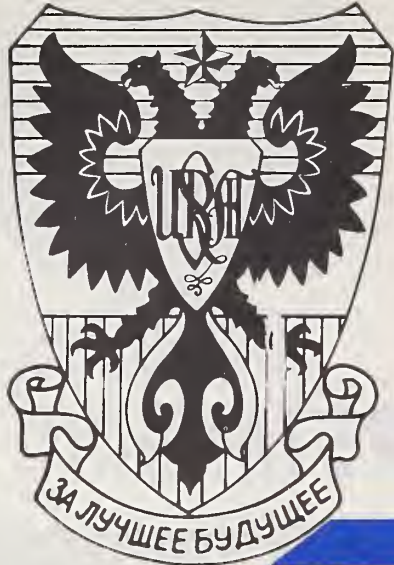
While the mission of the Institute has not changed significantly since its inception, the student body has more than doubled in size since 1947. Today, the Institute averages an enrollment of 60 students during the academic year with approximately 30 students graduating each June and an equal number of new students arriving in July. The student population now in-

cludes officers from all the military services, other Department of Defense agencies and Department of State.

There are currently 12 permanent professors making up the faculty of the Russian Institute. This creates a most favorable faculty-student ratio and allows for interaction between students and professors that is conducive to the

accomplishment of the Institute's mission. All faculty members are fluent in the Russian language and most were born in the Soviet Union.

The academic background and language abilities of the faculty represent the cornerstone of the total Soviet exposure experienced by the students during their time at USARI. The totality of the



USARI



Within comfortable surroundings USARI students pursue their objective. Russian propaganda material adorns this hallway.



An instructor leads the class through an academic lesson.

students' exposure to the Soviet Union is enhanced by creating a setting and an environment that facilitates learning the Russian language as well as sharpening the students' politico-military awareness of the Soviet

Union. This has been accomplished by decorating the Institute to look like a Russian enterprise to include: signs printed in Russian and photos of the Soviet leadership as well as colorful revolutionary posters adorn-

ing the offices and hallways. In addition, most classes are conducted in the Russian language and the students are required to speak only Russian while going about their day-to-day business at the Institute. □

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING



Student travel is an integral part of the Institute's mission. This photo of St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow was taken during a recent visit.

Student travel...

An integral part of the Institute's Program of Instruction (POI) is the student travel program. Students are encouraged to visit Eastern European countries during breaks in their academic schedule. This travel allows the students to see first-hand the countries of their studies and enhances their language capabilities.

In the 1950s the students started to travel throughout the length and breadth of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. They were taken on a 55-day tour that included stops in such cities as Prague, Czechoslovakia; Warsaw, Poland; Moscow, Leningrad and Volgograd, USSR. Also included were visits to the Central Asian Republics and Siberia with the return to

By Maj. L. W. Dennison



USARI



USARI students also have an opportunity to do some sightseeing in Germany. The world-famous Glockenspiel, located in Munich, is one of many sites available to them.

Germany via Bucharest, Romania and Belgrade, Yugoslavia. This continued into the mid-1970s. Unfortunately, because of funding constraints and the cur-

rent political atmosphere, the Institute has had to modify this valuable portion of the student's education.

Currently, when the Soviets grant visas, the stu-

dents are sent on temporary duty (TDY) to the American Embassy in Moscow for three days; then they take the Russian "Red Star" train overnight to the American Consulate in Leningrad. After spending two days there the students return to Moscow and back to Garmisch. These trips include political and economic briefings from Embassy personnel.

In addition, the students have a chance to visit the various museums and interact with the local populous in the two cities. At one time these trips were scheduled to take place in the second year of the POI. Now the travel program has been modified to allow the students to travel to the USSR whenever visas are granted.

In the students' junior year a contract bus tour of the Balkans (Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary) and Yugoslavia is organized. On this three-week trip the students travel through Belgrade, Yugoslavia to Sofia, Bulgaria, stop at Varna, Bulgaria on the Black Sea, then on to Bucharest, Romania followed by Budapest, Hungary and return to Garmisch. During the stops at the U.S. Embassies the students attend receptions at which high-ranking diplomats

Photos by Michael W. Byers

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

and military attaches from the East European countries are present. In addition to the political-economic briefing, the students visit collective farms and factories in each of the countries.

Until marshal law was proclaimed by the government, a week was spent touring Poland. The tour went to Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw and Poznan. Hopefully when political tension eases in Poland this trip can again be included in the curriculum.

Obtaining visas for travel to the Balkans and Yugoslavia is fairly simple and routine; however, the Soviet Union poses a different problem. The trips are scheduled on a Sunday to Sunday basis to take advantage of the reduced airfare on Aeroflot, the official Soviet airline. The Soviet's have a habit of not saying whether the visas have been approved until shortly before they close for the weekend on Friday. Therefore, on Friday, two individuals from the USARI staff depart for Munich, one to the airport and the other to the American Express ticket office. While the students anxiously await word on the visa approval, one individual is flying to the American Embassy in Bonn to



King Ludwig's Neuschwanstein Castle is located about 45 minutes west of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

pick up the visas, the other is standing by to pick up the tickets for the plane, arriving back in Garmisch late in the evening. If for some reason the visas are not approved, it turns into a very long frustrating day for all concerned.

In the past the students have arrived in Moscow with approved visas and no hotel accommodation available and have had to return. On another scheduled trip, four students received visas and the rest were denied with no reason given.

When the students do get in and return, the Institute turns into a beehive of activity with the non-participants awaiting to see

what was brought back and to hear of their experiences. One student, an avid jogger, tells of how he measured out a mile run through the streets of Moscow. On the second day when he started his run he noticed an individual, obviously not a jogger, huffing and puffing, trying to keep up. The student, knowing that this individual was supposed to be following him, stopped as he rounded a corner letting the individual catch up and told him his route and that he would be back at that spot in about eight minutes and that he could wait there for him. Sure enough, every morning for the rest of the trip the man patiently waited for him at that location. □

People, culture



A feast, which marks the start of hunting season in Southern Bavaria, is held annually by the local people.

By SFC Darz Woodley



By Michael W. Byers

In Bavaria, it's not uncommon to see hikers resting on the side of the road.



Castle Herrenchiemsee is on Herren Island located in the middle of Lake Chiemsee. This site is about one-hour drive from USARI.

and lifestyle



By Michael W. Byers



A military family housing complex digs out following a winter storm in the Garmisch-Partenkirchen area.



By Michael W. Byers

On certain holidays, some Bavarians go out, wearing native garb, and fire their black-powder pistols.



USARI

The USARI Library



The library's collection is comparable to many major university libraries with a department specializing in Soviet studies.

The library is the core of the Institute's academic program and research activities. From its modest beginnings in 1947 as a one-room collection of supplementary reading for students, the library has grown and developed into a respected institution, capable of supporting graduate-level research in the field of Soviet and East European studies.

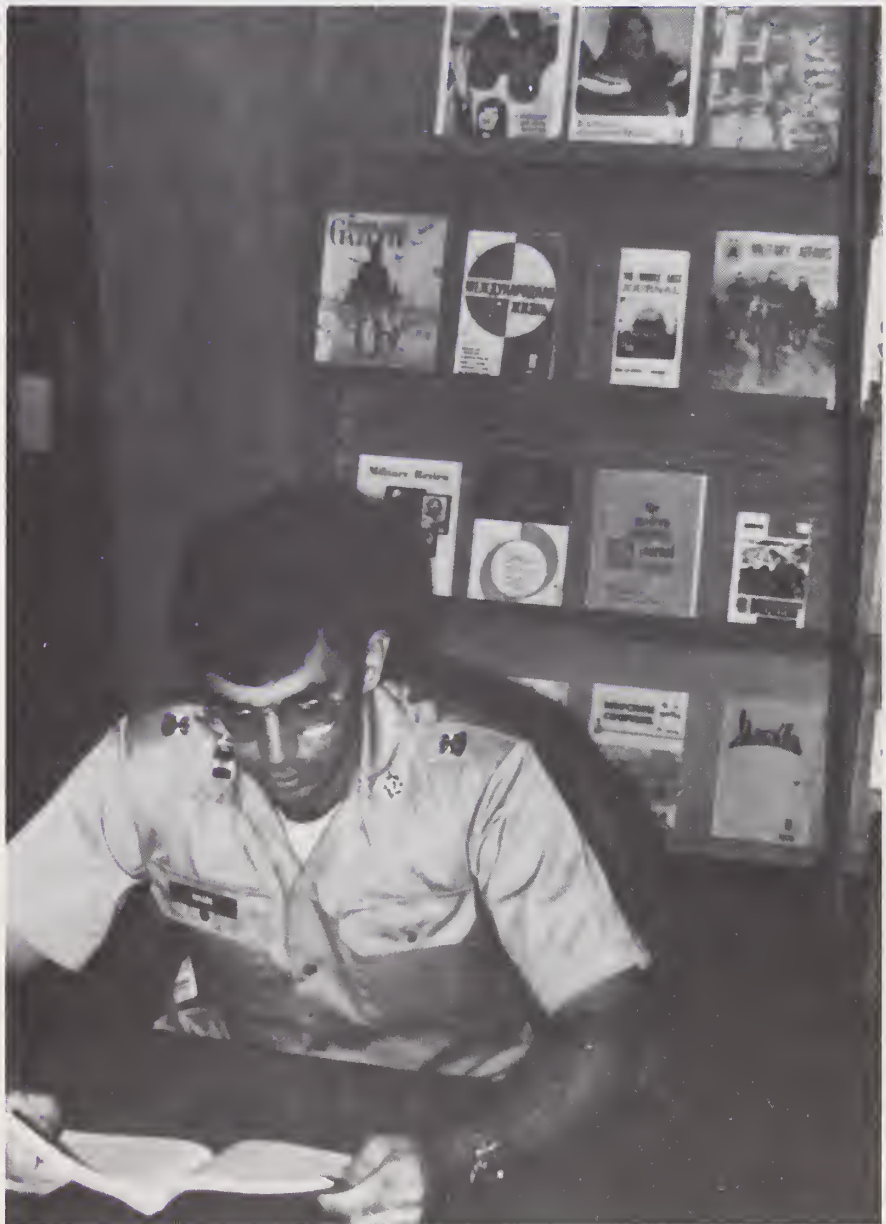
The collection, which consists of books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, special reports, documents, and microfilm, is comparable to many major university libraries with a department specializing in Soviet and East

European studies. Of the more than 35,000 volumes, 65 percent are in Russian and 35 percent are in English and other languages. The library subscribes to most of the important and representative Soviet national, republic and professional journals and newspapers. Current subscriptions include about 170 Russian language periodicals and about 213 Western (primarily English language) periodicals. Many back issues date to 1947. A benefit of the Institute's European location is that the majority of the Soviet newspapers are received three to five days after printing.

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

In addition to some very rare and valuable reference books, such as the Russian language encyclopedias *Brokgauz* (1891) and *Granat* (1922), the library has many rare monographs and journals published between 1945 and 1955. This is because an export restriction was placed on virtually all of their publications by the Soviet government shortly after the war. This restriction was in effect for almost 10 years; during this time it was next to impossible for American libraries to get any publications from the Soviet Union. The Institute library escaped this fate since books and journals were acquired directly in the Soviet Union and sent through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The library, in addition to its own resources, draws on the resources of other libraries in Europe and in the United States in its efforts to support research. An account is also maintained with the Defense Technical Information Center, enabling students to obtain a bibliographic search of holdings in specific subject areas. Microfiche and microfilm readers are also available in the library, as is a copying machine for use by researchers. □



Here a student takes advantage of the library's many Soviet national, republic and professional journals and newspapers.



USARI

Additional programs at USARI

USMA Summer Program

During the summer months, the Russian Institute sponsors a three-week program for selected cadets from the U.S. Military Academy. Additional cadets from the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy and ROTC are also invited. The focus of this program is concentrated on language instruction conducted by the Institute language teachers. It also exposes these future officers to the overall Soviet Area Studies Program with the hope that some of them may select this program as their alternate specialty later in their career. □

Guest Speaker Program

John E. Moore, editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships*; Alexander

Ginsberg, Soviet dissident; Brigadier Kenneth Hunt, Atlantic Committee; Ambassador-at-Large Lt. Gen. (R) Vernon Walters; Malcom Mackintosh, British Cabinet Office; Drew Middleton, *New York Times* and John Erickson, University of Edinburgh have something in common. They have all been recent guest speakers at the Russian Institute.

These respected experts and others are invited to lecture in fields related to Soviet area studies. The guest speaker program exposes the students to experts and international figures whose writings or activities have had an influence on the development of Soviet-American relations. It allows opposing viewpoints to be presented and

gives the students the opportunity to formulate their own ideas, thus enhancing the intellectual challenge of the Program of Instruction. □

Soviet Symposium

Annually USARI, in conjunction with the University of Southern California, hosts the Garmisch Symposium. This program provides the students with an opportunity to meet and interact with visiting experts in the field of Soviet Studies.

Each year a different area of Soviet involvement/concern is discussed. Past symposia have included topics such as: USSR & Middle East; USSR & China; The Warsaw Pact and Its View of NATO. □

Garmisch Accelerated Russian Review

Approximately four times during the academic year the Garmisch Accelerated Russian Review (GARR) course is taught. The GARR course is an intensive six-week refresher course covering essential Russian grammar and military terminology. A team-teaching approach has been taken in developing this course. The grammar lessons are taught by native-U.S.

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

Russian language teachers and the Russian conversation portion is led by native Russian speakers. In addition, the course includes taped aural language exercises, films about the Soviet Union in Russian and an exposure to Soviet Area Studies.

The course is designed and targeted for European based enlisted personnel who hold one of the Russian linguist MOSs and need to brush up on their language abilities. Since its inception in 1978, almost 200 Russian linguists have been through the course. The majority of the students are from INSCOM and USAREUR units. The remainder of the students are Air Force, Marine Corps and Navy servicemembers who have equivalent specialties. A few of the students have been Army warrant officers.

Originally there were only enough instructors to teach one ten-student class at a time. Because of the enthusiasm and support that this program has received from past commanders and supervisors, in January of this year the Institute was able to hire an additional grammar instructor and has been able to expand each class to two ten-student sections. □

What happens to USARI graduates?

Consistent with the mission of the U.S. Army Russian Institute, the officer graduating from the two-year program can expect a utilization assignment applying the skills learned during his/her Foreign Area Officer (FAO) training. Such Soviet FAO assignments are worldwide and include:

- U.S. Defense Attache offices in USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland.
- U.S. Military Liaison Mission to the Group of Soviet Forces, Germany, Potsdam
- The Moscow-Washington "Hotline"
- U.S. Military Academy, West Point

- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Training and Doctrine Command
- Office of the ACSI, DA
- Office of the DCSOPS, DA
- Office of the Secretary of Defense
- Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- U.S. Army War College
- U.S. Army Command and General Staff College & U.S. Army Combined Arms Center
- J-2, U.S. European Command
- Office of the DCSI, HQ USAREUR
- U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center □



USARI

Some advice

Recently, the Journal had an opportunity to converse with Mr. Michael W. Byers, newest member of INSCOM's Public Affairs Office. He was the former public affairs officer for the Armed Forces Recreation Center-Europe (AFRC) in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. From our discussion, Mr. Byers provided a lot of good advice and useful information for military and civilian personnel heading for USARI and this part of Germany.

Q. How much time did you spend in Garmisch-Partenkirchen?

Three wonderful years! Prior to my assignment to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, I

held a position in the Army West Region Recruiting Command in San Francisco. So, it was quite a change going to Germany; however, it was worth it.

Q. How long did it take you to get acclimated?

It took me about six months to become comfortable with the different lifestyle and customs, as well as develop a beginning understanding of the German language.

Q. How can one prepare for assignment to the Garmisch-Partenkirchen area?

Contact your sponsor to get information about what type of household goods to put into storage such as electric kitchen appliances (toasters, mixers, frying pans, etc.), since they are not adaptable to the European voltages.

If you have enough advanced notice, take a class in "Beginner German." A great number of Germans do speak English to some degree. They are often eager to practice their English on you, especially the younger Germans, but they do expect, and highly appreciate, your attempting to speak their language. Meet them halfway and they will generally help you over the rough spots. Put yourself in the position of a German

landing at Nashville, Tenn., and you will better appreciate the problem.

Most importantly, don't become an UGLY American. We don't always do things better in the States, we do things differently. When we actually do things better, ignore it. You are in Germany. Try living their way. For many people, this is a once in a lifetime opportunity to sample a European way of life. Relax and enjoy it.

Q. What did you like most about your assignment at Garmisch-Partenkirchen?

Scenery, food, German beer; meeting new people, food, German beer; skiing in the German/Austrian/Italian Alps, food, German beer; touring, trying new customs, food, German beer; hiking the mountains (not hills, folks!) and meadows of one of the most beautiful areas in Germany.

Q. What advice do you have for those going to Garmisch-Partenkirchen?

Being assigned to or attending USARI can be a challenging and career-rewarding experience, but be ready to take full advantage of your location in the middle of Europe. Plan on getting out and seeing it. Scotland is only a two-three hour flight away! □

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING



Cows gently graze behind a military housing area.



Here's another type of military housing.

Where shall we live?

Military students and their dependents are housed in the Breitenau housing area in Garmisch. Breitenau is one of the very best housing areas in all of Europe. It is composed of seven three-story apartment buildings and six duplexes. The housing area is beautifully situated (surrounded by the breathtaking Bavarian Alps) and is only a short walk from the In-

stitute. The housing area also offers plentiful areas for the dependent children to play. This includes playgrounds, athletic fields, picnic areas and walking trails.

The Garmisch American Elementary School (grades kindergarten through 8) is located within the Breitenau housing area. High school students commute daily to the Munich-American High

School with free contract bus transportation provided.

The PX Shopping Center is approximately five kilometers (3.1 miles) from the housing area. This shopping center is in the center of Garmisch-Partenkirchen and includes the PX, commissary, barber shop, laundry, Class VI, bookstore, snackbar and seven additional large government quarters. While the PX and commissary are more than adequate to serve the Garmisch military community, larger PXs and commissaries are located in Munich and Augsburg. Additionally, AFRC has a large sports shop in Garmisch which provides low cost sporting goods of all varieties. □



USARI

Sports at USARI

USARI is not
all academics.
Students have the
opportunity to
participate in a
wide variety of
sports.

During the students' tour of duty in Garmisch, individuals have ample opportunities to participate in individual and team sports. The Institute sponsors teams in such All-American events as softball, football, basketball, skiing, volleyball and bowling. Recently the USARI Men's volleyball team won

the community championship and the USARI Co-Ed team was runnerup in their division.

The Institute also has a fine relationship with the German Army's 1st Mountain Division which allows the student and staff to compete with them. This past winter an Institute Biathlon team (cross-country skiing combined with rifle sharpshooting) competed against the French, Italian, Swiss, Austrian and German National Teams and the Institute is pleased to announce that the USARI team did not finish last.

In soccer, the Mountain Division was very surprised by the knowledge and ability displayed by the USARI team. After a noble losing effort the shouts of "wait till we play them in American football!" could be heard all over the field of friendly strife.

For the year, the USARI-German 1st Mountain Division competition currently stands at 2-1 with the German team ahead by virtue of triumphs in soccer and volleyball. The USARI team made good their pledge to be victorious in American football and hope to even the series this summer in softball.

One of the largest sports programs is known as "Wonderful Wednesday." During the winter months, classes for dependent children and Institute students are terminated at 12:00 p.m. on Wednesday. Under the supervision of adult volunteers all of the community children take to the ski slopes and thoroughly enjoy the mid-week break. In 1982 this program had over 140 children and 50 adult volunteer "ski instructors." The students ranged in age from 4 to 14. □

TEC aids soldiers

An informative new series of Training Extension Course (TEC) lessons on "European Orientation" was fielded early in CY82. It was produced especially for soldiers and families who are scheduled for PCS to USAREUR.

The first lesson explains housing and travel. The second is about shipping household goods and luggage. Other titles include "Your POV in Europe", "Medical and Dental Care and Facilities", "PX, Commissary, Banking, ACS and Other Services", "Personal Affairs" and six other lessons about "Driving in Europe." All are recommended for active Army personnel, and National Guard and Reserve units with round-out missions in Europe.

These TEC tapes are identified by consecutive numbers from 920-791-0001-F through 920-791-0012-F. Viewing time ranges from 15 minutes to 45 minutes per tape. It takes about 7½ hours to complete all twelve lessons. TEC tapes are available at learning centers and libraries equipped with Beseler Cue/See soundfilm projectors for use by individuals or small groups.

TEC account holders who have not received these lessons should contact:

Commander
U.S. Army Training Support
Center
ATTN: ATIC-AET-TP
Fort Eustis, Va. 23604
AUTOVON: 927-2141/3728
Commercial: (804) 878-2141/
3728



Attendees (left to right) D. Anderson, G. Roos and C. Cavanaugh participate in INSCOM's first civilian personnel conference.

Civilian personnel conference successful

INSCOM held its first civilian personnel conference in Warrenton, Va.

topics discussed were education and communications, mission and structure of the per-

For your information

Attendees were Mrs. Shirley Kerns, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va., Mr. Russell Cogar, Administrative Survey Detachment, Fort George G. Meade, Md. and Mr. Anthony Cardillo, Arlington Hall Station, Va., and their senior staff officers. In attendance, also, was the MACOM Staff Civilian Personnel Officer, Dr. Charles Gott, and his senior staff officers.

The theme of the conference was "A More Effective and Productive Personnel Management System from Within Personnel for Exemplary People Management." Major

sonnel organization, accountability and internal operations and planning.

Organization Effectiveness Consultant, Capt. W. M. Taylor, facilitated the conference and the 23 personnel specialists concluded in their closing session that it was successful since common goals and objectives were established.

Deputy chief of staff, personnel, Col. R. A. Wolters voiced his concern for the team concept, and stated "it is not they, but we" and that we must maintain an outstanding personnel management system to accomplish these objectives.

Bargain air fares for military

There is evidence that many military personnel on active duty are unaware of the dis-

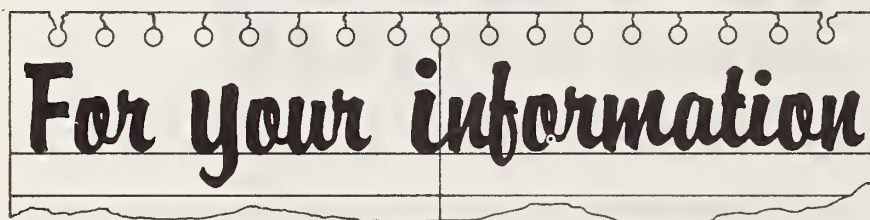
- Wearing of uniform is optional; however, one may need to present green active duty ID card.

- Traveler must be on leave, pass or other authorized absence from duty and traveling at personal expense.

- The special fare does not apply to overseas travel, but virtually the entire CONUS is covered.

- Tickets may be purchased at installation Scheduled Airlines Traffic Offices (SATO's), travel agents, and airline ticket offices.

The keys to continued success of this very important program are awareness and use



count air fares available to them.

For the past year and a half, major United States airlines have offered a 50-percent discount off their coach class fares to military members on leave, pass or furlough traveling at their own expense within the continental United States (CONUS). This program is a dramatic improvement over the previous 25-percent discount offered by the airline industry.

The primary features of the program:

- Discount of 50 percent off carriers' coach class fare. Reserved seat—not "standby" seat.

- Available to members on active duty with Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard. Service academy cadets are also eligible. National Guard/Reserve members and ROTC cadets are not eligible.

of the special military fares by those who are eligible for it.

What's an OSE?

by Carson E. Swartzlander

An Operations Security Evaluation (OSE) is an evaluation of an activity's Operations Security (OPSEC) posture/program(s) from a multi-source intelligence security viewpoint, tailored to the specific security needs of the supported activity. An OSE is a *service*, not an inspection.

An OSE is conducted in an overt manner with the full consent and at the request of the supported activity. The OSE team is comprised of various intelligence specialists and OPSEC analysts. Their job is to "Walk the Ground" so to speak, using investigative skills and knowledge of hostile intelligence (HOIS) techniques to gain a look at the operations of an activity as if they were HOIS agents. Their intent is to attack the target utilizing intelligence collection means to duplicate as nearly as possible the known HOIS methods and capabilities. Using this methodology, the OSE will show the commander his vulnerabilities and the estimated results that can be obtained by exploiting them.

The OSE is unique in that it combines all three intelligence disciplines in one service, intended to evaluate a security system and make realistic recommendations for its improvement. It is a valuable addition to the tools already available to a commander, to enhance his overall OPSEC profile and the security of the nation.



Det 4 Unit Crest

The U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry has approved the above unit crest for Diogenes Station. Crests have been procured and are on hand at Diogenes Station. Personnel desiring crests are encouraged to contact the TUSLOG Detachment Four S-1, APO New York 09133. The cost is \$2.20 per set. Also add 60 cents for postage. Please, no checks. A U.S. Postal Service Money Order is requested.

family album



By Sgt. Frank Hendricks

With a little help from a friend, a child tries some of the jazzercise routines.

3rd Art Festival at Torii Station

by Sgt. Frank Hendricks

April 22 was a day filled with joy and laughter for approximately 100 Department of Defense Dependent Schools System (DoDDS) handicapped children who gathered at the Torii Station Gymnasium for the 3rd annual "Very Special Arts Festival."

The festival, one of four held throughout the Pacific, and sponsored by DoDDS, is designed to show handicapped children what they are capable of achieving in the creative arts.

"*Tokubetsu II*" (Japanese for something special) was the theme for the Very Special Arts Festival. About 50 Okinawan children joined their American friends on this very special day.

Servicemembers of Field Station Okinawa provided the facilities, assisted in site preparation and served as escorts. Teachers and students of Kadena High School and representatives from Okinawan clubs and organizations were available to assist and lend a helping hand. Torii Dining Facility personnel staged an

outdoor barbecue for festival participants.

Tokubetsu II provided the children with an experience of personal accomplishment in a variety of explorations including music, arts, drama and arts and crafts activities. It was a special opportunity for the American and Okinawan communities to become involved in assisting handicapped children in recognizing their unique and creative talents.

Several shows were performed for the children including marionettes, accordion music and ventriloquism.

Soldiers 'train' at ITIC-PAC

by 1st Lt. Paul Stillings

What are the Army's top priorities? Training and maintenance. Well, we at ITIC-PAC think two of our NCOs thought they heard maintain training," because SFC Fred Jones and SSgt. Mike Thomas evidently have a different definition of "training."

Model train collecting has a relatively small group of devotees. For two collectors to be stationed together in such a small unit is quite coincidental, and it gives these two men an excellent chance to design and build layouts and compare their "toys."

Although the two collections are similar in many ways, they are equally different. Thomas got his first train set in 1960, but didn't start serious collecting until 1974. While stationed at Fort Ord, Ca. with the P&A Bn of the 7th Infantry Division, he began searching swap meets, flea markets and garage sales, as well as hobby and craft shops. He continues to search while stationed in Hawaii, as there are many good craft shops and several large swap meets on the island. Now his collection boasts 35 engines, including a 1946 Santa Fe engine, a rare, cast iron model and a very rare steam engine,

also made of cast iron. His collection contains over 120 cars, or rolling stock, and he has over 100 feet of track. To add to the realism, he has obtained many props, like houses, barns, train stations, lamp posts that light up and even cows and pigs for the farm and people for the streets. Thomas' collection is entirely American. The engines, rolling stock and props all depict the American train systems, American architecture and an American way of life.

Jones' collection is entirely European. His collection was purchased during his five-year tour at Field Station Berlin.

He bought his son a train set for Christmas in 1975 but caught the fever himself. His collection grew to its present totals of 19 engines and over 250 pieces of rolling stock. Most of the engines were copied from American styles, but the rolling stock is genuinely European. "I have enough prop material to build a small German village, complete with train depot, houses, condos and greenery. I also have at least 250 feet of track, both standard HO and N gauge."

Surely, when the sergeant major asks either one of these NCOs to do some training, he has to be a little more specific.



SSgt. Thomas and SFC Jones work together to construct one phase of a German train yard.

By 1st Lt. Paul Stillings



Mrs. Luestell Kincaid with ceramic competition entries.

AHS ceramics competition brings out the best

by Annette Hickman

The Third Annual Ceramics Competition and Open House was held at the Craft Shop at Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia on May 7-9, 1982.

The festivities began with an exhibit of projects made in the Crafts Shop. Wood furniture designs—tables, chairs, a cradle and children's toys were complimented by wood refinishing projects. Troop photography in black and white and color reflected the acute viewpoint of perceptive soldiers. Delicate silk flowers, porcelain dolls and ethnic American Indian ceramics were created by dependent wives which added a touch of the decorative arts to the display. Massive sculptures in wood, marble and cast and welded metal were contrasted by pastel and oil paintings.

In the ceramics shop the display of projects for competition included over 100 items made by active, retired and dependent military personnel. Awards were presented to Mrs. Constance R. Grace for the Best in Handmade Ceramics; Ms. Delia A. McNeil for the Best in Molded Ceramics and the Best in Show went to SFC

Rosebud Archer. All visitors to the event voted as they viewed the ceramics, and the People's Choice Award was earned by SFC Rosebud Archer. The spectators were very excited when the door prize—a child's rocking lion made by SGM Ace Kincaid—was won by Mrs. Mary T. Clark, who just happened to be expecting her first child very soon.

The following day the Automotive Craft Shop presented

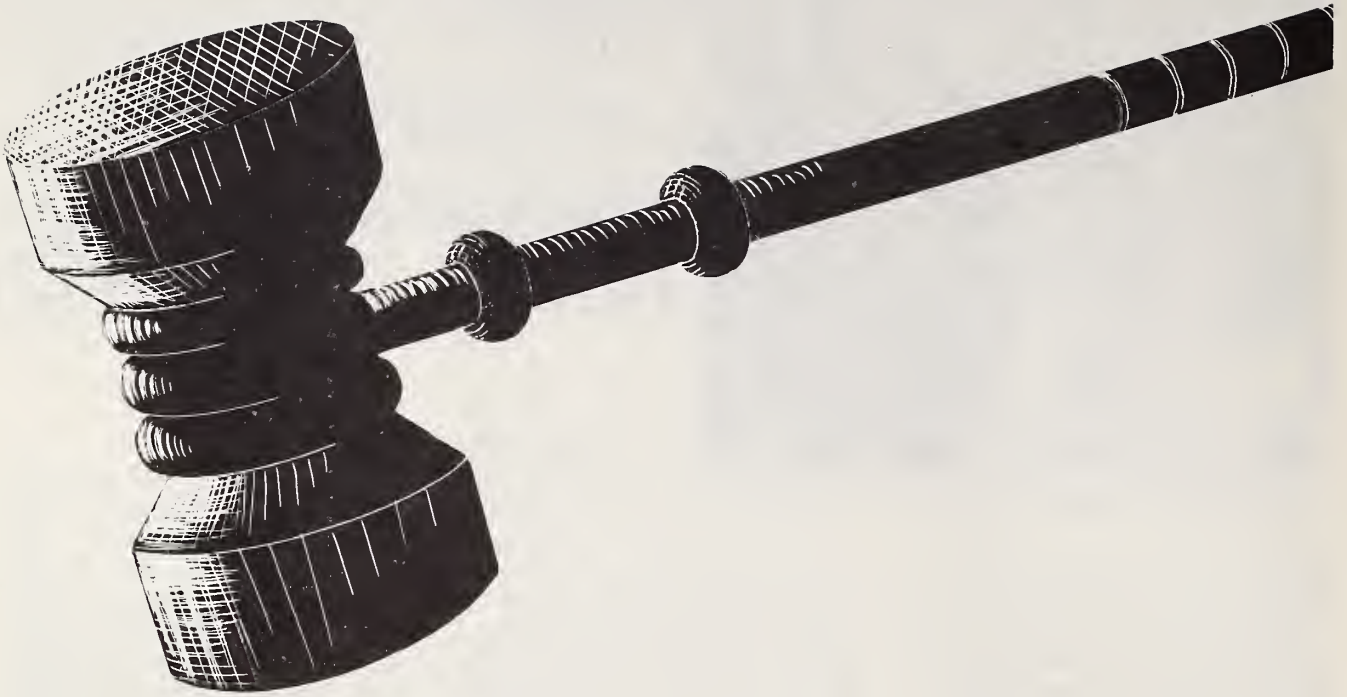
their works for visitors. Ten very productive soldiers exhibited their vehicles, which have been restored and/or modified in the Auto Craft Shop. Machines available for use in the auto facility were demonstrated and an engine rebuilding project was displayed.

The community spirit and productivity was genuinely felt by all who participated and attended the weekend of events at the Craft Shop.



Maj. Kelley Robinson checks out porcelain dolls in the competition.

Photos by Sp5 Kim Ferrer



Article 15:

You be the judge!

by Maj. Edward Frothingham

Perhaps the most misunderstood concept in the military legal field is the dynamic friction between discipline and punishment. Depending upon your viewpoint, the system appears to be either a part of the "Green Machine" railroad or a farcical waste of time. Such sentiments demonstrate a lack of understanding of military justice and do a great dis-

service to the Army. Unfortunately, recent Inspector General inspections have shown that INSCOM has not been spared this general misperception. The easiest vehicle by which to examine the problem is the *Uniform Code of Military Justice* (UCMJ), Article 15.

It should come as no shock to any of us that commanders

have been charged with the responsibility of maintaining discipline within their commands. Most of the time this discipline can be maintained by non-punitive means. For example, non-punitive means would include leadership, counseling, instruction and administrative actions such as letters of admonition or reprimand, administrative reduction or military occupational specialty (MOS) reclassification as appropriate. The underlying policy of the *Manual for Courts-Martial*, 1969 (Rev.) is that such matters should be handled at the lowest level adequate to meet the needs of the service. When non-punitive means fail to meet that need, commanders have available non-judicial punishment or UCMJ Article 15 (hereinafter Article 15).

For the purposes of this article it would be beneficial to analyze Article 15 in terms of who may impose punishment, what punishment may be imposed, how punishment should be imposed and what changes to the procedure are planned.

Unless the authority is specifically withheld by a superior commander, a commanding officer may impose punishment pursuant to this article upon all in his command. As defined in the *Manual for Courts Martial*, 1969 (Rev.) commanding officer means officer or warrant officer exercising command. Additionally, a general or flag rank officer or an officer exercising general court martial authority may delegate his powers under Article 15 to an officer who acts as one of his principle assistants. But for this exception, it is the commanding officer only who must exercise the Article 15 authority.

Paragraph 131 of *Manual for Courts Martial*, 1969 (Rev.) lists the maximum punishments authorized under Article 15. Space does not permit a complete analysis but the punishments depend upon whether an officer or enlisted member is the subject of the Article 15 and whether the commander is a general officer, field grade

It is an abbreviated administrative hearing as opposed to a trial; hence the term non-judicial punishment. Although abbreviated, there are definite rights that must be afforded to the individual. First, he must not be considered guilty. Even if he submits to the Article 15 process, the commander cannot determine guilt until he

Legally speaking

officer or company grade officer. Some of the options available to the commander are admonition, reprimand, arrest in quarters, correctional custody, confinement on bread and water or diminished rations (only if embarked on a vessel), extra duties, reduction, forfeiture of pay and detention of pay. Finally, the commander may tailor the types of punishment authorized in combination to ensure that the needs of the service and the individual are met.

The effectiveness of Article 15 depends greatly upon the perceptions of all involved. Discipline is ill served if authority under Article 15 is unjustly exercised. Neither is justice served if misconduct is not swiftly and adequately punished. It is beneficial to consider the process for what it is.

has heard all the evidence. This includes evidence offered by the individual. Second, the individual may demand trial rather than submit to an Article 15. The greatest force motivating individuals to demand trial is the perception that the commander has already found them guilty. This is followed closely by cases where individuals know that for one reason or another that the commander will never proceed to trial on the charge.

To foster the Article 15 process, commanders should not proceed on charges that they are unwilling to take to court if need be and they should act as impartial judges until they have heard all the facts. The willingness of an individual to undergo process under Article 15 is not an

admission of guilt, but rather it is an expression of trust in the commander.

To ease the individual's misgivings concerning Article 15, he has several other related rights. They are the right to counsel, the right to present his case in the presence of the officer who intends to impose punishment, the right to call witnesses, the right to be accompanied by a spokesman and the right to an open hearing.

Finally, the commander must give the individual a reasonable time to consult with counsel, consider his case and decide whether to demand trial or not. In normal settings this is usually 72 hours.

Assuming that the individual submits to the Article 15 process and does not prevail, the individual has the right to appeal to the next superior commander within a reasonable time. Normally more than 15 days' time is considered unreasonable.

Perhaps the most significant development with regard to Article 15 within the last decade is the recognition that what is done with the record of punishment has more impact than the actual punishments. Although there are cases where enlisted men have been promoted to sergeant major with an Article 15 in their files, they are the exception, not the rule. Simply stated, an Article 15 in the Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) has a terminating effect on Army careers. In answer to this, procedures have been established so that in cases involving only minor punishment (this is defined as restriction for 14 days or less, extra duty for 14 days or less, forfeiture or detention of pay applicable to only one month,



The scale of justice

correctional custody for 7 days or less, reprimand, admonition or any combination of the above) the commander may direct that the record of punishment be filed in the Military Personnel Records Jacket rather than the Official Military Personnel File. The benefit of this is that no record of the Article 15 appears before a promotion board. This makes it possible to accomplish short-term disciplinary measures without inflicting long-term career damage.

As of this writing several more changes are contemplated to simplify Article 15 procedures, reduce the administrative burden and increase the commander's flexibility. To be

developed is an abbreviated process for minor misconduct which would limit the punishment but also the rights available to the individual. Specifically, the individual would have only 24 hours to decide whether to demand trial. Also, the individual would have no right to consult with legal counsel, open hearing or a spokesman. On the other side of the coin, the commander could impose no more than 14 days extra duty, 14 days restriction, reprimand or admonition. Also, the record of punishment would be filed locally. Finally, a soldier in the grade of E7 or above would be allowed to initially process the Article 15 for the commander.

As for standard Article 15s, commanders may be given the authority to direct filing in the permanent OMPF or the restricted fiche of the OMPF. E6 and above may be allowed to request the transfer of a record of an Article 15 from the permanent OMPF to the restricted portion of the OMPF.

The hallmark of the military is discipline. It is this force that allows soldiers to function normally when ordinary individuals would not function at all. While all soldiers are charged with maintaining good order and discipline it is the commander's responsibility to do so. In the great majority of instances discipline can be maintained and fostered by

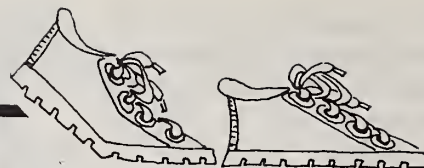
Legally speaking

training, effective leadership and non-punitive measures. When those fail, Article 15 is available. The real test, how-

ever, is balancing justice and discipline. This office, and other JAG offices worldwide can help. Can you be the judge?



Commander takes time to explain how Article 15 applies to this soldier's case.



470th MI Group visits heartbreak hotel

by Capt. Richard A. "Jack" Rail

"What counts ain't whether ya wins or loses, but how ya plays the game."

Does anyone really believe that? Losing is a real drag, man. On the other hand, there are degrees of losing that are less unpalatable than others. "If you can't come in first, then come in second," said pitcher Lawrence (Pick) Pinckney as his 470th Sapos (Frogs) took the runner-up position in the Charger Battalion slowpitch softball tournament in Panama over the weekend of April 3.

At the beginning, it looked as if the Sapos had the title in the bag. Coming off a mediocre 7-5 season in a league where anybody could (and did) beat anybody else on a given day, the Sapos took their first two games handily. Things went sour Saturday morning, April 3, when ragged defensive play

and sporadic hitting cost the 470th its first tournament loss against eventual winner MEDDAC in the double-elimination tournament. Facing extinction Sunday night against a powerful Tropical Test Center team, the Sapos fell behind early as TTC put on a homerun display during the first three innings. Reliever Stu Greer came on to induce routine grounders and flies as the Sapo bats slowly came to life. Down by 2 in the bottom of the 7th, the Sapos clawed their way back to claim a dramatic come-from-behind, 9-8 victory to eliminate TTC and set up the showdown with winner's-bracket MEDDAC.

The first showdown game was a lark. Slugger Denny Morris smashed three homers and a double. Second baseman Jules Moore poled a 3-run roundtripper and shortfielder

Felix Trinidad lined a bullet over the left field fence as the 470th ran off with the contest, 13-2. Solid defense shut down the MEDDAC attack, with center fielder Pat Fleming making several circus catches and first baseman Todd Arndt picking up numerous one-hop throws to deny the MEDDACal men any chance of bouncing back. Left fielder Morris threw out a runner at second and right fielder Cal Brumfield gunned down a runner at the plate to nip incipient MEDDAC rallies in the bud.

The deciding game looked like more of the same as the Sapos jumped out to a quick 3-1 lead and extended it to 7-2 after four innings. At that point things began to go wrong. A dropped fly and three dropped throws, all with two out in the fifth, put MEDDAC back into the game as they closed to within one after 6 at 9-8. The 470th tried to rally in the top of the 7th, but the fired-up MEDDAC bunch shut the door and went to work in the last of the 7th to plate the tying and winning runs with one out.

So ended the season. The refreshments after the game didn't taste quite as good as it could have. "We gave it our best shot and came up short," said coach Brumfield. "We had 'em and let 'em go," said third sacker Cal Smith. Still, "Second place is better than no place," as Pinckney insisted.

Right you are, Pick, right you are. This was the 470th's third 2nd-place finish in four years. The Group won the championship in 1980, placing second in 1979, 1981 and again this year.



Coach Leonard Dunn, of the New Ulm team, accepts the first place trophy from Brig. Gen. R. D. Hammond.

Neu Ulm-VII Corps boxing champs

Boxers compete

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany—Fifty boxers competed in 40 scheduled bouts during the VII Corps Open Boxing Championship held at USAFS Augsburg April 2nd through the 4th. Neu Ulm placed first with 24 team points, while Augsburg took second with 18 team points.

Nine areas in Germany were represented by the military boxers. Communities represented in the competition were: Augsburg, Goepingen, Neu Ulm, Schweinfurt, Wuerzburg, Nueremberg, Ansbach, Banberg and Schwaebisch-Gmuend.

Boxers competed in 11 different weight categories. The categories represented were: fly, bantam, feather, light, light welter, welter, light middle, middle, light heavy, heavy and super heavy.

Winners of the VII Corps Championship will progress to the USAREUR boxing championships in Berlin April 23 through 25th. Twenty-two fighters will be traveling to Berlin from Augsburg—two

boxers from each weight classification.

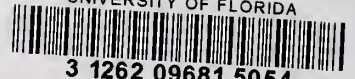
Before entering the Berlin competition, fighters will train at Augsburg under Leonard Dunn, one of two coaches.



Augsburg boxing team's coach, "Bull" Johnson, accepts the second place trophy from Brig. Gen. Hammond, Augsburg Community commander, at the conclusion of the VII Corps Open Boxing Championship.

Photos by Tim Hanks

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